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18 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

19 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, WESTERN DIVISION

20 JENNY LISETTE FLORES, *et al.*,) Case CV 85-4544 DMG-AGR^x
21 Plaintiffs,)
22 - VS -) [REDACTED] CORRECTED POINTS
23 WILLIAM BARR, ATTORNEY) AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
24 GENERAL) MOTION TO ENFORCE
25 OF THE UNITED STATES, *et al.*,) SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT
26 Defendants.)
27) [FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO
28) ORDER OF THE COURT DATED JUNE 25,
29) 2019]
30) [HON. DOLLY M. GEE]
31
32

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2 of Homeland Security and the Department of Justice (Dec. 16, 2017).....24

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1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 On January 28, 1997, this Court approved a class-wide settlement of this
3 case setting minimum national standards for the detention, treatment, and
4 prompt release of accompanied and unaccompanied minors detained by federal
5 immigration authorities. *Flores Settlement Agreement* [Doc. #101]
6 (“Settlement”).
7

8 The Settlement requires that Defendants make and record *prompt* and
9 continuous efforts aimed at the release of class members to sponsors identified
10 in the Settlement. Settlement ¶ 14. If prompt release is not possible, Defendants
11 are required to *expeditiously* place class members in non-secure facilities
12 licensed for the care of dependent children. Settlement ¶ 19.

13 The evidence filed with this motion shows that the U.S. Department of
14 Health and Human Services’ Office of Refugee Resettlement (“ORR”), which
15 detains all unaccompanied minors commencing seventy-two hours after
16 apprehension, has adopted policies and practices in violation of the Settlement
17 by detaining as many as 2,350 unaccompanied minors in an unlicensed and
18 secure military-style camp in Homestead, Florida (“Homestead”), while
19 routinely failing to expeditiously transfer minors to licensed facilities if not
20 promptly released to sponsors.¹

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26 1 Pursuant to Local Rule 7-3, Plaintiffs have met and conferred with Defendants
27 regarding this motion. Plaintiffs believe the issues raised are not within the
28

1 Plaintiffs seek an Order requiring that Defendants release class members
2 or transfer them to a licensed facility within fourteen (14) days of placement in
3 Homestead.
4

5 **II. STATEMENT OF FACTS**

6 In February 2018, ORR opened a mass detention facility for
7 unaccompanied minors in Homestead.² Homestead is not licensed by the state of
8 Florida and is therefore not regulated by state child welfare and foster care
9 authorities.³ Defendants plan to expand Homestead so it will detain as many as
10 3,200 class members. U.S. Dep’t Health & Human Servs., *Fact Sheet:*
11 *Unaccompanied Alien Children sheltered at Homestead Job Corps Site,*
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14 current jurisdiction of the Special Master but nevertheless informed the Special
15 Master and Defendants that Plaintiffs are prepared to have the Special Master
16 serve as a mediator regarding the claims in this motion. On June 10, 2019, upon
17 Stipulation [Doc. #552], the Court Ordered the Motion to Enforce be set for
18 mediation with the Monitor. [Doc. #553].

2 Homestead is operated by the for-profit corporation Comprehensive Health
19 Services, Inc. (“CHS”). In February 2018, Defendants awarded CHS a \$31 million
20 contract to oversee the Homestead detention camp. In April 2019, Defendants
21 awarded CHS a no-bid contract worth more than \$341 million to expand
22 Homestead. See Washington Post, *Lawmakers ask watchdog to probe migrant teen*
camp’s contract (May 14, 2019), available at <https://www.apnews.com/>.

23 The federal government has granted Homestead a “waiver” allowing Homestead
24 employees to bypass Florida’s child abuse and neglect background check system,
25 which would be a requirement of state-licensed facility
26 employees. CBS News, Graham Kates (Jan. 11, 2019), *Facility for migrant*
children extends offer letters on the spot amid rapid expansion, available at
<https://www.cbsnews.com/news/homestead-florida-nations-largest-facility-for-migrant-children-extends-offer-letters-on-the-spot-amid-rapid-expansion/> (last checked May 28, 2019).

*Homestead, Florida, April 1, 2019.*⁴ According to Defendants, the average daily cost to detain a child at Homestead is about \$775. The Defendants' unlawful detention of children at Homestead is costing about \$1.2 million a day.⁵ Far from moving to end the mass incarceration of immigrant children, Defendants are in the process of opening additional unlicensed, secure facilities that may warehouse family units and unaccompanied minors.⁶

Homestead is defined by Defendants as a “Temporary Influx Care Facility.”⁷ ORR states that “[b]ecause of the temporary and emergency nature of Influx Care Facilities, they may not be licensed or may be exempted from licensing requirements by State and local licensing agencies. Influx Care Facilities may also be opened on Federal properties, in which case, the facility

⁴ Available at <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Unaccompanied-Alien-Children-Sheltered-at-Homestead.pdf>. (last checked May 29, 2019)

5 NPR, John Burnett (February 17, 2019), *Inside the Largest and Most Controversial Shelter for Migrant Children in the U.S.*, available at <https://www.npr.org/2019/02/13/694138106/inside-the-largest-and-most-controversial-shelter-for-migrant-children-in-the-u-> (“The average daily cost to care for a child at an influx facility is about \$775 a day, according to Evelyn Stauffer, press secretary at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. With nearly 1,600 children at Homestead, that puts the burn rate at over \$1.2 million a day.”) (last checked May 28, 2019).

6 New York Times, *Two New Tent Cities Will Be Built in Texas to Hold Migrants* (April 17, 2019), available at <https://www.nytimes.com/2019/04/17/us/mcaleenan-migrants-border-texas.html> (last checked May 28, 2019).

⁷ U.S. Dep’t Health & Human Servs., *Fact Sheet: Unaccompanied Alien Children sheltered at Homestead Job Corps Site, Homestead, Florida*, May 10, 2019, available at <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Unaccompanied-Alien-Children-Sheltered-at-Homestead.pdf>.

1 would not be subject to State or local licensing standards.”⁸ Defendants use of
2 Homestead reveals the Government’s intentional disregard of the binding
3 provisions of the Settlement which do not permit unaccompanied minors to be
4 detained in unlicensed facilities merely because they are on Federal properties.

5 According to ORR, during an influx it “may not have sufficient bed space
6 available within its licensed care provider network to place unaccompanied alien
7 children. In this situation, ORR arranges for Influx Care Facilities to meet the
8 need.” *Id.* Defendants deem bed space insufficient within its licensed care
9 provider network when 85% of the available beds are occupied by class
10 members.⁹ When that occurs, class members meeting certain criteria are
11 transferred to Homestead rather than a licensed facility.¹⁰ For about half the cost
12 of detaining minors at Homestead, Defendants could place minors in facilities
13 licensed for the care of dependent children.

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20 8 See ORR Children Entering the United States Unaccompanied: Guide to
21 Terms, Section 1.7, available at <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/children-entering-the-united-states-unaccompanied-section-1#1.7>. (current as of May 19,
22 2019).

23 9 Ex. 9, Deposition of [REDACTED], [REDACTED] (“[REDACTED]
24 Depo.”), at 60:12-14.

25 10 The ORR criteria for transfer to an Influx Facility include the minor being
26 between 13-17 years of age; speaks either English or Spanish; has no known
27 behavioral or medical issues; has no known special needs; is not be a danger to
self or others; does not have a criminal history; is not a perpetrator or victim of
smuggling or trafficking activities; is not part of a sibling group with a sibling(s)
age 12 years or younger; and is not pregnant or parenting. *Id.* ¶ 1.7.2.

1 There is “currently no[]” maximum amount of time ORR allows a child
2 to be housed at Homestead. [REDACTED] Depo. at 60:10-21.

3 Even when bed space does become available at an ORR licensed facility,
4 minors detained at Homestead are unlikely to be transferred from Homestead to
5 a licensed facility with bed space.¹¹

6 At Homestead, children are housed in prison-like conditions and
7 unnecessarily incarcerated for up to several months without being determined to
8 be flight risks or a danger to themselves or others. Once detained at Homestead,
9 the majority of class members are not expeditiously transferred to one of
10 Defendants’ licensed facilities. *See* Ex. 5, N.E. Wang, Emergency Medicine and
11 Pediatrics at Stanford, Stanford Human Rights in Trauma Mental Health
12 Program, *2018 Individual Program Report: Homestead* (April 11, 2019) (“NE
13 Wang Report”) at 4, Transfer and Discharge.¹² Instead, class members remain at
14 Homestead until they are eventually released to a sponsor, or are deported, or
15 turn eighteen and “age out” and are transferred to an ICE detention facility for
16 deportation. *Id.*

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23 11 Ex.10, [REDACTED] Depo., at 57:2-4 (“When we were running on 85 to 90 percent
24 capacity, there was nowhere to put the kids. The minute a child left [a licensed
25 facility], the beds were taken” by minors not at Homestead).

26 12 Defendants provide data to class counsel on a monthly basis, as required by
27 the Settlement Agreement. In order to meaningfully analyze this data, pursuant
28 to a confidentiality agreement, class counsel provided this data to Stanford
University researchers led by Dr. Nancy Ewen Wang. Ex. 1, Schey Dec. ¶ 6. A
copy of their analysis as to length of detention is filed herewith as Exhibit 5.

1 Consistent with the terms of the Settlement, Plaintiffs seek an Order
2 requiring that within 20 days of arrival at an influx facility, Defendants either
3 release unaccompanied minors to their sponsors, or transfer them to licensed
4 shelters in compliance with the terms of the *Flores* Settlement.¹³
5

6 **III. THIS COURT HAS JURISDICTION TO ENFORCE THE
7 SETTLEMENT**

8 This Court has the inherent power to enforce the terms of the Settlement
9 because the Settlement “provides for the enforcement, in this District Court, of
10 the provisions of this Agreement ...” *See Settlement*, ¶ 37.¹⁴
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14 13 The Trump Administration has expressed strong opposition to the rights the
15 Settlement extends to class members. *See, e.g.*, Executive Order Affording
16 Congress an Opportunity to Address Family Separation, 83 Fed. Reg. 29435,
17 29435 (June 25, 2018) (“The Attorney General shall promptly file a request with
18 the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California to modify the
19 Settlement Agreement in *Flores v. Sessions* ... [to] permit the Secretary ... to
20 detain alien families together throughout the pendency of criminal proceedings ...
21 or other immigration proceedings”); President Trump Sends a Letter on Border
22 Security to Congress (Jan. 4, 2019) (“The most pressing legal changes are as
23 follows: Terminate the Flores Settlement ...”), available at
24 <https://www.whitehouse.gov/articles/president-trump-sends-letter-border-security/>;
25 Newsweek, Jessica Kwong, *Donald Trump Derides ‘Judge Flores’ for Reno v.*
26 *Flores Immigration Case Actually Named for Migrant Teen Jenny Lisette Flores*
27 (April 5, 2019) (“The Flores decision is a disaster ... A disaster, and we’re
28 working on that”), available at <https://www.newsweek.com/donald-trump-derides-judge-flores-settlement-actually-named-after-1387928> (last checked May 29, 2019).

14 14 *See also* In Chambers Order re Plaintiffs’ Motion to Enforce Settlement of
25 Class Action and Defendants Motion to Amend Settlement Agreement [Doc. #
26 177] (“July 24, 2015 Order”) at 3, *citing Kokkonen v. Guardian Life Ins. Co. of*
27 *Am.*, 511 U.S. 375, 380-81, 114 S. Ct. 1673, 128 L. Ed. 2d 391 (1994); *Dacanay*
v. *Mendoza*, 573 F.2d 1075, 1078 (9th Cir. 1978)

1 Moreover, the Settlement is a consent decree. “Consent decrees have the
2 attributes of both contracts and judicial acts,” and in interpreting consent
3 decrees, courts use contract principles, specifically the contract law of the situs
4 state. *Thompson v. Enomoto*, 915 F.2d 1383, 1388 (9th Cir. 1990).¹⁵

5 “Like terms in a contract, distinct provisions of consent decrees are
6 independent obligations, each of which must be satisfied before there can be a
7 finding of substantial compliance.” *Rouser v. White*, 825 F.3d 1076, 1081 (9th
8 Cir. 2016). “Substantial compliance” means more than “taking significant steps
9 toward compliance” with a consent decree. *Id.* at 1082. In California, “a party is
10 deemed to have substantially complied with an obligation only where any
11 deviation is ‘unintentional and so minor or trivial as not substantially to defeat
12 the object which the parties intend to accomplish.’” *Id.* (quoting *Wells Benz, Inc.*
13 v. U.S. for Use of Mercury Elec. Co., 333 F.2d 89, 92 (9th Cir. 1964) (citation
14 and some quotation marks omitted)).¹⁶

15 Under California law, a court must interpret a contract with the goal of giving effect to the mutual intention of the parties as it existed at the time of contracting. Cal. Civ. Code § 1636. Where the parties dispute the meaning of specific contract language, “the court must decide whether the language is ‘reasonably susceptible’ to the interpretations urged by the parties.” *Badie v. Bank of Am.*, 67 Cal. App. 4th 779, 798, 79 Cal. Rptr. 2d 273 (1998). Where the contract is clear, the plain language of the contract governs. *Bank of the West v. Superior Court*, 2 Cal. 4th 1254, 1264, 10 Cal. Rptr. 2d 538 (1998).

16 “This standard doesn’t require perfection … Deviations are permitted so long as they don’t defeat the object of the decree.” *Id.* (citation omitted). In this case, Defendants use of Homestead to detain thousands of unaccompanied minors completely defeats the object of the Settlement.

1 IV. ARGUMENT

2 ORR'S PROLONGED CONFINEMENT OF CHILDREN AT HOMESTEAD, A
3 SECURE, UNLICENSED FACILITY, BREACHES THE SETTLEMENT.

4 Regardless of whether there is an “influx” as ORR may define that term,
5 the Settlement does not authorize Defendants to detain class members for
6 prolonged periods in unlicensed facilities.¹⁷ Rather, even during an influx, the
7 Settlement requires ORR to promptly release minors to sponsors identified in
8 Paragraph 14, or if release is not possible, to expeditiously place children in non-
9 secure, licensed facilities. The Settlement provides the following: “In any case in
10 which [Defendants] do[] not release a minor pursuant to Paragraph 14 … such
11 minor shall be placed temporarily in a licensed program until such time as
12 release can be effected in accordance with Paragraph 14 … or until the minor's
13 immigration proceedings are concluded …” Settlement ¶ 19. “[A]ll minors [shall
14 be placed in licensed facilities] pursuant to Paragraph 19 as expeditiously as
15 possible.” *Id.* ¶ 12.A.³

16
17 17 The Settlement defines an “influx” as existing when more than 130 minors in
18 Defendants' custody are eligible for placement in a licensed program under
19 Paragraph 19. Settlement ¶ 12.B. It is undisputed that almost since the
20 Settlement was reached, an influx has existed. Significantly, the only difference
21 in the Settlement's requirements that are modified in an influx is that rather than
22 placing minors in a licensed placement within three to five days of apprehension
23 (Settlement ¶12.A), the minor must be placed in a licensed program “as
24 expeditiously as possible …” Settlement ¶ 12.A.3 (“in the event of an
25 emergency or influx of minors into the United States, in which case the
26 [Defendants] shall place all minors [in licensed facilities] pursuant to
27 Paragraph 19 as expeditiously as possible”).

1 The term “licensed program” refers to “any program, agency or
2 organization that is *licensed by an appropriate State agency* to provide
3 residential, group, or foster care services for dependent children, including a
4 program operating group homes, foster homes, or facilities for special needs
5 minors. A licensed program must also meet those standards for licensed
6 programs set forth in Exhibit 1 ...” *Id.* ¶ 6 (emphasis added).¹⁸

7 As this Court has recognized, “The purpose of the licensing provision is to
8 provide class members the essential protection of regular and comprehensive
9 oversight by an independent child welfare agency.” July 24, 2015 Order at 14.
10 State child welfare licensing standards are designed to ensure that all child care
11 programs meet minimum requirements to protect the health and well-being of
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17 18 Exhibit 1 to the Settlement sets forth the requirements for a licensed facility,
18 including an educational assessment and plan (Paragraph A.3(d)), educational
19 services including science, social studies, math, reading, writing and physical
20 education Mondays through Fridays (Paragraph A.4), identifying information
21 regarding immediate family members, other relatives, godparents or friends who
22 may be residing in the United States and may be able to assist in family
23 reunification (Paragraph A.3(h)), individual counseling once a week (Paragraph
24 A.6), group counseling twice a week (Paragraph A.7), visitation and contact with
25 family members (Paragraph A.11), family reunification services and assistance
26 inn obtaining legal guardianship when necessary for the release of the minor
27 (Paragraph A.13), and development of a comprehensive individual plan for the
28 care of each detained minor (Paragraph D). Minors shall not be subjected to
corporal punishment, humiliation, mental abuse, or punitive interference with
the daily functions of living. Paragraph C. ORR programs “shall maintain
adequate records and make regular reports as required by the [ORR] that permit
the [ORR] to monitor and enforce this order and other requirements and
standards ... [and that] are in the best interests of the minors.” Paragraph F.

1 children.¹⁹ In contrast to the comprehensive requirements of state child welfare
2 licensure, ORR's requirements for its "Influx Care Facilities" are limited to
3 "basic standards of care" that ignore well-established standards for the care of
4 dependent minors.²⁰

6 **1. Class members have been detained at Homestead for prolonged
7 periods of time.**

8 Monthly class member detention reports provided by Defendants to Class
9 Counsel show that the number of class members in custody at Homestead has
10 increased dramatically throughout 2018 and 2019. *See* Ex. 5, N.E. Wang Report
11 at 1. The population has grown significantly: 423 children in April 2018, 1,570
12
13
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15 For example, licensing standards in the state of Florida include detailed
16 requirements regarding staff training and credentials, child/caregiver ratios,
17 supervision, food preparation, sanitation, transportation, emergency
18 preparedness, and sleeping requirements, among many others. *See* Fla. Dep't
19 Children & Families, *Child Care Facility Handbook* (October 2017), available at
20 [http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/childcare/docs/handbook/Facility%20Handb
ook.pdf](http://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/childcare/docs/handbook/Facility%20Handbook.pdf). Florida regulations provide substantial protection for the safety and
21 security of minors in licensed facilities. *See also* Florida Administrative
22 Regulations § 65C-14.018 Community Interaction ("The facility shall ... assure
23 that resident children are allowed to become a part of the community"); § 65C-
24 14.044 Placement Agreement ("The facility shall have a written agreement with
25 the child, parent, guardian, the department or the licensed child placing agency
26 which describes the ... frequency of contact with the child's family ..."); § 65C-
27 14.042 Orientation ("The facility shall have written policies that encourage and
28 support ... telephone calls, and other forms of communication with parents ...").

20 *See* Office of Refugee Resettlement, *ORR Guide: Children Entering the
United States Unaccompanied*, 1.7.6. HPC and Influx Care Facility Services
(last updated Mar. 21, 2016), available at
<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/orr/resource/children-entering-the-united-states-unaccompanied-section-1#1.7>.

1 children in June 2018, 3,234 children in March 2019, and 3,728 children in May
2 2019. *Id.*

3 Class members' length of detention at Homestead is far from
4
5 "temporary." Data provided by Defendants shows that as the number of class
6 members in custody at Homestead has increased, the length of detention of class
7 members at Homestead has increased as well. *See Exhibit 5, N.E. Wang Report*
8 at 2. In May 2018, 585 class members were released from Homestead within 20
9 days, while by December 2018, even though there were about 600 additional
10 class members at Homestead, the number released within 20 days dropped to
11 262. *Id.* at Figure 1.²¹
12
13

14 Per Defendants' monthly detention reports, as of April 30, 2019 -

- 15
- 16 • 868 class members had been incarcerated at Homestead for 21-30 days,
 - 17 • 943 class members had been incarcerated at Homestead for 31-60 days,
 - 18 • 171 class members had been incarcerated at Homestead for 61-90 days.

19 Ex 5, N.E. Wang Report, Homestead Report, at Figure 2. ²²
20

21 21 *See also KQED, Wait Times for Migrant Children in U.S. Custody Spiked in*
22 *Recent Years, Records Show* (May 11, 2019) ("In the 2015 fiscal year, officials
23 with the Office of Refugee Resettlement, the agency tasked with caring for
24 unaccompanied minors, released children to sponsors within an average of 34
25 days. But in the first half of this fiscal year, that average jumped to 77 days."),
available at <https://www.kqed.org/news/11746399/thousands-of-unaccompanied-migrant-kids-held-u-s-custody>.

26 22 Data shows that Homestead population has more than doubled since June
27 2018. Additionally, only 1615 (16% of 10,125) class members were released
28 from ORR custody within 20 days. Notably, there were 1,828 (18%) Class
Members detained more than 90 days, 1593 (16%) detained from 61-90 days,

1 On February 13, 2019, HHS reported that the “average” length of stay for
2 class members detained at Homestead was 67 days.²³ Many children are
3 detained at Homestead for even longer periods of time. *See, e.g.*, Declaration of
4 N[J] Ex. 29, ¶ 6 (detained at Homestead for 140 days when her declaration
5 was taken); Declaration of D[A] Ex. 52, ¶ 29 (164 days).²⁴

7 Monthly data provided by Defendants to Class Counsel does not show
8 class members detained at Homestead being transferred to ORR’s licensed
9 programs regardless of bed space at those facilities. Nor is it clear why
10 Defendants must maintain 15% bed capacity at their licensed facilities while
11 thousands of class members are held at a secure unlicensed facility.²⁵
12

14 3318 (33%) from 31-60 days, and 1771 (17%) from 21-30 days. Ex. 5
15 Homestead Report, at p. 1.

16 23 U.S. Dep’t Health & Human Servs., *Fact Sheet: Unaccompanied Alien*
17 *Children sheltered at Homestead Job Corps Site, Homestead, Florida*, Feb. 13,
18 2019, available at <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/Unaccompanied-Alien-Children-Sheltered-at-Homestead.pdf> (last checked May 29, 2019). Plaintiffs
19 have previously pointed out that using “averages” regarding minors’ length of
20 detention may be misleading both because averages are easily subject to
21 manipulation (*e.g.* by taking an unusual action with a portion of the population
22 being assessed), and more importantly an “average” fails to disclose how many
23 class members were detained for 30-40 days, 40-60 days, 60-90 days, etc.

24 24 Class member N[J] D is a Guatemalan national who presented
25 herself at a border checkpoint in Texas on or about June 5, 2018, along with her
father, step-mother, and three-month-old sister. Nancy was separated from her
family and had been detained for approximately **140 days** when her declaration
was taken. Ex. 29 Declaration of N[J], ¶¶ 11,12,14. Class member D[A] is
a fourteen-year-old national of El Salvador detained for about **164 days** when he
executed his declaration. “My mother is in Maryland. She would like to take me.
I want to be with my mother and I want them to let me go ...” Declaration of D[A],
Ex. 52 ¶¶ 1, 2, 4.

25 Dr. Wang’s report points out the importance for the relevant agencies “to

1 Defendants may argue, as they did when defending their use of unlicensed
2 ICE facilities, that the licensing issue is “a question of state law” and state
3 licensing requirements essentially cannot be applied to ORR’s influx centers.
4
5 *See* Hearing Tr. dated Jan. 30, 2017, at 54. Even if Defendants “made efforts to
6 obtain [a] license[] in accordance with state law,” or if Homestead is
7 “unlicensed because state law does not provide a license” for this type of
8 facility, “this reasoning [would be] a mere reprise of Defendants’ well-worn
9 argument against Plaintiffs’ February 2, 2015 Motion to Enforce—which the
10 Court rejected—that the licensing provision in the *Flores* Agreement cannot be
11 interpreted to apply to family residential centers, in part because there are no
12 state licensing processes available for Defendants’ specific facilities.” June 27,
13 2017 Order at 28 [Doc. # 363].²⁶

14
15 As the Court previously stated with regards ICE detention facilities, “[t]he
16 fact that the family residential centers cannot be licensed by an appropriate state
17

18
19 provide additional data points in order to assess compliance with specific
20 provisions of the settlement. In particular, it does not appear that ORR or
21 Homestead collects or records quantifiable data that would permit ORR, the
22 Special Master, or Class Counsel to monitor Homestead’s success or failure in
23 making and recording efforts aimed at the prompt release of minors, as required
24 by Paragraph 18 of the Settlement ... For example, data regarding date, time,
25 and location of apprehension and initial booking by CBP are not provided in
ORR reports. Additionally, there are crucial data quality and validation issues
including distinctly different class members recorded with the same A-number.”
Ex. 5 at 2.

26 26 *See also* July 24, 2015 Order, 212 F. Supp. 3d at 877–78 (discussing
27 Defendants’ argument and concluding that “Defendants are required to provide
children who are not released temporary placement in a licensed program”).

1 agency simply means that, under the Agreement, class members cannot be
2 housed in these facilities except as permitted by the Agreement.” July 24, 2015
3 Order, 212 F. Supp. 3d at 877.
4

5 It also makes no difference whether Defendants provide amenities at
6 Homestead, such as “meals, medical and dental services, recreational
7 opportunities, and education for school-age children.” *Id.* at 13. Even
8 “[a]ssuming the conditions are acceptable or … outstanding, however,
9 Defendants cannot be in substantial compliance with the Agreement because the
10 facilities are secure and non-licensed.” *Id.* at 14.

11 Defendants’ lengthy detention of class members at Homestead does not
12 satisfy the Settlement’s unambiguous mandate to place children Defendants do
13 not promptly release in “a program, agency or organization that is licensed by an
14 appropriate State agency to provide residential, group, or foster care services for
15 dependent children.” Settlement ¶ 6.

16
17
18
19 **2. Homestead is a secure facility.**

20
21 Even if the Court were to disregard the conditions in, and the unlicensed
22 status of, Homestead, the facility is secure,²⁷ “which violates the Agreement’s
23

24 27 Interviews with class members at Homestead, a site inspection by Plaintiffs’
25 counsel, depositions of Homestead staff, and numerous public reports all
26 confirm that Homestead is a fully secure facility. *See, e.g.,* Exhibit 2,
27 Declaration of Hope Frye (“Frye Dec.”) ¶ 8 (“[T]he perimeter [is] surrounded by
an 8’ chain link fence with a privacy covering. Entrance and exits are blocked by
fences and gates staffed by security personnel. The gates are closed, opened

1 requirement that ‘[a]ll homes and facilities operated by licensed programs . . .
2 shall be non-secure as required under state law . . .’’ July 24, 2015, Order at 15,
3 quoting Settlement ¶ 23. Homestead’s facility administrator has “acknowledged
4 that the facility is surrounded by a tall covered fence and monitored by a large
5 team of patrolling private security contractors.”²⁸

6 C|M|, a sixteen-year-old national of Guatemala apprehended with his
7 father on June 10, 2018, had been at Homestead for forty-six days when his
8 declaration was taken. Ex. 15, Declaration of C|M| ¶ 5. He declares: “I can’t
9 leave this facility. People who try to escape are always caught, and my friends
10 tell me that if you are caught, you get sent to another place....There are gates and
11 walls that surround this place ... [Y]ou have to get permission from the YCs
12 [youth counselors] to use the bathroom.” *Id.* ¶ 7.

13 Class member J|Q|█ had been detained for approximately 68 days when
14 her declaration was taken. She declares: “The Homestead facility is very secure.
15 We are not allowed to go off grounds except with special permission and we must
16 ask in advance. I have not gotten to leave at all. The people in charge have said
17

18 only upon producing proper credentials. Children understand that they are not
19 free to leave and have been told that they will be arrested by local police and
20 ICE and deported, if they do. Even talking about leaving is thought to be a
21 violation of the rules, for which children believe they will be stepped-up to a
22 more restrictive facility.”).

23 28 Graham Kates. *Nation’s largest holding facility for migrant children expands*
24 *again*, CBS News (April 4, 2019), available at
25 <https://www.cbsnews.com/news/homestead-nations-largest-holding-facility-for-migrant-children-expands-again/> (last checked May 28, 2019)

that if you leave without permission, they will file a report against us. The doors are always locked. ... We can't even go to the bathroom without a YC accompanying us." Ex. 12, Declaration of J[Q][L], ¶ 7.²⁹

As the Ninth Circuit has acknowledged, “[t]he [Flores] Settlement creates a presumption in favor of releasing minors and *requires* placement of those not released in licensed, *non-secure* facilities that meet certain standards.” *Flores*, 828 F.3d at 901 (emphasis added).

Because Homestead is a secure, unlicensed facility, and the provisions requiring that minors be placed in licensed non-secure facilities as expeditiously as possible are material terms in the Settlement, Defendants cannot be deemed in substantial compliance with the Settlement.³⁰

29 D N [REDACTED], a thirteen-year-old national of Honduras incarcerated at Homestead, declares: "Children like me are not allowed to leave this detention center ... The YCs [youth counselors] have told us that if a child tries to leave, the police or other officials will come looking for us. It is just not possible for a child to leave ..." Ex. 79 ¶ 9. *See also* Exhibit 3 at 14 includes numerous additional excerpts of declarations evidencing that Homestead is a secure facility.

30 The Settlement limits the circumstances in which class members may be detained in “secure” facilities. Settlement ¶¶ 21-22. Minors who are an “escape-risk” may be detained in “secure” facilities. *Id.* ¶ 22. The Settlement requires a fact-specific, *individualized* assessment whether there is “a serious risk that the minor will attempt to escape from custody.” Settlement ¶ 22. Factors to consider include “whether: … the minor is currently under a final order of deportation or exclusion; the minor's immigration history includes: a prior breach of a bond; a failure to appear before the INS or the immigration court; evidence that the minor is indebted to organized smugglers for his transport; or a voluntary departure or a previous removal from the United States pursuant to a final order of deportation; [or] the minor has previously absconded or attempted to abscond

1 **3. Class members are harmed by lengthy detention at Homestead.**

2 The Settlement provides that “[f]ollowing arrest, the [Defendants] shall
3 hold minors in facilities … that are consistent with the [Defendants’] concern for
4 the particular vulnerability of minors …” Settlement ¶ 12. Detention in
5 Homestead is entirely inconsistent with a concern for class members’ particular
6 vulnerability as minors.

7 This Court has already addressed the harms minors experience when
8 subject to secure confinement which “can inflict long-lasting psychological,
9 developmental, and physical harm on children regardless of other conditions.”
10 Order of July 24, 2015 [Doc. 177] at 15 (citing Plaintiffs’ First Set, Exh. 24
11 (Declaration of Luis H. Zayas (“Zayas Decl.”)) ¶¶ 1-6.) Plaintiffs’ evidence has
12 shown that prolonged detention in a secure facility causes children “to suffer[]
13 emotional and other harms as a result of being detained.” *Id.*

14 Doctors Ryan Matlow, Ph.D., and Daryn Reicherter, M.D., have written
15 that prolonged detention of class members may “ultimately result in the
16 traumatization of children … in the custody and care of the administration’s
17 Office of Refugee Resettlement.” Ex. 8, The New England Journal of Medicine,
18 Reducing Protections for Noncitizen Children — Exacerbating Harm and
19 Trauma (November 21, 2018) at 2. “Our concerns stem from the clear
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27 from INS custody.” *Id.* Minors who are a danger or have been convicted of
28 certain crimes may also be detained in a “secure” facility. *Id.* ¶ 21.

1 understanding in the medical and mental health communities that the indefinite
2 detention of children ... is a form of trauma and is likely to cause lasting
3 psychological harm.” *Id.*³¹
4

5 Dr. Matlow, a licensed psychologist and a Clinical Assistant Professor in
6 the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at the Stanford University
7 School of Medicine, visited Homestead in March 2019. Ex. 7 at 2. He observed
8 “clear ongoing psychological harm directly attributable to” Defendants’
9 detaining unaccompanied minors in Homestead. *Id.* at 2. Conditions he
10 observed were “consistent with those that create trauma and that commonly
11 result in post-traumatic stress and long-lasting functional impairment.” *Id.* at
12 6.³² Exposure to a traumatic experience like detention at Homestead is
13 associated with increased risk for long-term psychological dysfunction
14 and psychiatric disorders, including problems with emotions, behaviors,
15 mood, learning, substance abuse, and interpersonal relationships.... These
16 problems and functional difficulties stem from the impact of traumatic
17

21
22 31 “It is firmly established that childhood trauma is associated with an increased
23 risk for psychological dysfunction, including severe and impairing psychiatric
24 disorders, ranging from mood and anxiety disorders to substance abuse and
25 personality disorders.” *Id.*
26

27 32 In his interviews with class members, Dr. Matlow observed “the signs and
28 symptoms of acute distress that are expected in reaction to ongoing trauma”
including “despair and hopelessness,” “emotional flatness, numbing, and
avoidance of thoughts and feelings related to their experience, as well as
intrusive thoughts and memories (including nightmares) of their past and
ongoing traumas.” *Id.* at 6-7.

1 stress on children's development, where trauma exposure literally changes
2 the structure and functioning of children's brains and biological systems
3 and, in particular, the stress response system. This has lasting implications
4 for physical health and immune functioning....

⁶ *Id.* These consequences are “well-established and firmly documented in the
⁷ scientific literature ...” *Id.* at 8.³³

9 The conditions prevailing at Homestead exacerbate the harms of class
10 members' prolonged detention in the facility. Declarations signed by numerous
11 class members at Homestead show the facility is surrounded by secure fencing, a
12 large number of "security" guards patrol the facility,³⁴ and children are subjected
13 to a litany of restrictive rules and are always being watched.
14

15 Class member J|D|, a thirteen-year-old from El Salvador declared,
16
17 “When I first came here, they gave us an orientation and told us that we had to
18 follow the rules: no touching, five minutes for taking a showers, fifteen minutes
19 to eat, no lending clothes, no taking any food into the bunk room, no sitting on
20 anyone else’s bed. If we don’t follow the rules or pay attention to the youth
21 counselors they said, we would get a report. If you get a report, you’ll end up
22 spending more time here.” Ex. 66, Declaration of J|D|, ¶ 1-3.

25 33 See also Ex. 6, Declaration of Dr. Marsha Rae Griffin ¶ 9 (“Prolonged,
26 uncertain detention of previously traumatized children is the causative factor in
27 these children’s deteriorating mental and physical health and will have long-term
health consequences.”)

³⁴ See Exhibit 2, Frye Dec., ¶ 8.

1 Class member J A explained “[t]he YCs explained the rules to me when
2 I arrived. If we want to go to the bathroom, we have to be accompanied by a YC.
3 We have to be accompanied everywhere we go. We can’t use bad words. We
4 have to walk in line when we go anywhere.” Ex. 65, Declaration of J L, ¶ 6.³⁵

5 Children must be accompanied by guards even to use a bathroom.³⁶
6 Children are forbidden to touch one another.³⁷ Children are limited to a
7 maximum of two telephone calls a week of ten minutes each to communicate
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11 35 See also, e.g., Ex. 55, Declaration of H M, ¶ 6 (“When I arrived, the staff
12 here told me the rules: . . . We have to walk in line. We can’t touch anybody else.
13 If we break the rules, we will get a report. The staff say that if we get a report,
14 they will send it to the judge who decides whether we will stay in this
country.”).

15 36 Ex. 12, Declaration of J Q, ¶ 7 (“The doors are always locked. We also
16 have ‘YCs’ – that’s what they’re called. They accompany us for meals and tell us
17 what we can do. They change throughout the day. We can’t even go to the
bathroom without a YC accompanying us.”); Ex. 14, Declaration of Y M
18 dated 10/24/18, ¶¶ 8, 9 (“[W]e must ask for permission to go to the restroom and
19 are watched as we enter and exit the bathroom....My actions, and the actions of
20 the other children at the facility, are watched and monitored at all times.”); Ex.
21 15 ¶ 7, Declaration of C M (“You can only leave the buildings in a group,
22 with permission, to do recreations in the yard....You have to ask permission
23 from the supervisors with the red hats to go get water, and you have to get
24 permission from the YCs to use the bathroom.”).

25 37 Ex. 62, Declaration of A B, ¶ 6 (“The rules here are that you can’t touch
26 anyone. Sometimes when your friend is crying because they can’t stand being here
27 any longer you want to be able to give them a hug. But you can’t because it’s
against the rules.”); Ex. 68, Declaration of I P, ¶ 6 (“The rules here say that we
cannot touch each other. We cannot touch each other on the hand ... Sometimes
something good will happen and my niece will say to me, “give me a hug!” but I
have to say “no” because we are not allowed to touch. There are cameras here
watching us”); Ex. 58, Declaration of N P, ¶ 8 (“Children here also cannot touch
each other. I cannot give anyone a hug. I need to be comforted, but there is no
way for that to happen here.”).

with parents or relatives.³⁸ Children who do not speak Spanish are without any ability to communicate with staff or other children.³⁹

Monitoring at Homestead disclosed that “[e]very child interviewed expressed fear and anxiety around the enforcement of shelter rules.” Exhibit 2, Frye Dec, ¶ 19.

Defendants' prolonged detention of class members at Homestead not only is in violation of Settlement paragraphs 6, 12.A.3, 14, 18, and 19, it also causes class members to suffer unnecessary and potentially long-lasting harm, in violation of Defendant's obligation to treat children in a manner "consistent with ... the particular vulnerability of minors ..." Settlement ¶ 12. Dr. Matlow reports observing "clear ongoing psychological harm" that was "directly attributable" to

³⁸ See Exhibit 2, Frye Dec. ¶ 29 (“After interviewing class members it was clear without a doubt that the staff at Homestead do not provide class members with adequate time to speak with their families or provide adequate privacy when on the telephone... Telephone time was limited to two ten minute phone calls per week. Class members must request, and have been denied, additional telephone time even if they have an unusual circumstance such as death of an immediate family member.”); *see also* Ex. 33, Declaration of S| G| [REDACTED], ¶ 16 (“I am only given two phone calls a week, each for 10 minutes. One time I was still talking to my mom and went a bit over and I was told I had to hang up. I wish I had more time, sometimes even 15 or 20 minutes.”); Ex. 80, Declaration of Z| P| , ¶ 6 (“I’m only allowed to talk to my mom for 5 minutes and my grandpa for five minutes. That’s not really enough time to say more than a quick hello and make sure she’s okay.”); Ex. 74, Declaration of E| E| [REDACTED], ¶ 5 (“I get two days a week for ten minutes each to call people and since I called them yesterday, I can’t make another call today. It’s disappointing because I can’t even access the phone to talk to my mom today on my birthday. Nobody has sung happy birthday to me today.”).

³⁹ See, e.g., Ex. 3, Excerpts of Declarations at p. 26.

1 Defendants' detaining and treatment of unaccompanied minors in Homestead.
2 Ex. 7 at 2. That harm can be avoided if the Government complies with the terms
3 of the Settlement and within fourteen days transfers minors to licensed facilities if
4 they cannot be released to a parent or sponsor.

5 **4. Defendants have illegally delayed the release of minors at Homestead
6 by sharing sponsors' immigration status with the Immigration and
7 Customs Enforcement and arresting sponsors who sought the release
8 of minors.**

9 The Settlement provides that Defendants may conduct a "positive
10 suitability assessment ... prior to release to any individual or program pursuant
11 to Paragraph 14." Settlement ¶ 17.⁴⁰

13 Among the policies responsible for increasing the length of detention of
14 minors at Homestead is an ORR/ICE/CBP policy providing: "ORR will provide
15 ICE with the name, date of birth, address, fingerprints . . . and any available
16 identification documents or biographic information regarding the potential
17 sponsor and all adult members of the potential sponsor's household."⁴¹ This
18 policy was published as ORR Rule 2.5:

21 40 A suitability assessment "may include such components as an investigation
22 of the living conditions in which the minor would be placed and the standard of
23 care he would receive, verification of identity and employment of the individuals
24 offering support, interviews of members of the household, and a home visit." *Id.*
25 Any such assessment "should also take into consideration the wishes and
concerns of the minor." *Id.*

26 ⁴¹ Memorandum of Agreement from the Office of Refugee Resettlement, U.S.
27 Immigration and Customs Enforcement, and the U.S. Customs and Border
Protection (June 2018), available at: <https://www.texasmmonthly.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Read-the-Memo-of-Agreement.pdf>.

1 The biometric and biographical information, including fingerprints, is
2 shared with Federal, state or local law enforcement agencies and may be
3 used consistent with their authorities, including with the DHS to
4 determine immigration status and criminal history, and with the DOJ to
5 investigate criminal history through the National Criminal Information
6 Center.
7
8

9 ORR Rule 2.5.2. Results of Background Checks on Release Decisions.⁴²

10 As intended, ORR's sharing sponsor information with ICE resulted in the
11 arrest of numerous potential sponsors and deters others, adding to the
12 unreasonable length of time class members are detained in a prison-like camp at
13 Homestead.⁴³
14

15 However, on February 15, 2019, the 116th Congress passed an
16 Appropriations Bill meant to curb Defendants arrests and deterrence of sponsors:
17

18 42 A memorandum released by Oregon Senator Jeff Merkley revealed the intent
19 of the policy to conduct background checks on sponsors of minors and
20 subsequently place them into removal proceedings: "This [policy] would
21 [allegedly] result in a deterrent impact on 'sponsors' who may be involved with
22 smuggling children into the United States." *Policy Options to Respond to Border*
23 *Surge of Illegal Immigration*, Department of Homeland Security and the
24 Department of Justice (Dec. 16, 2017), available at:
25 http://liblog.law.stanford.edu/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/DRAFT-Policy.Options.to_.Respond.to_.Border.Surge_.of_.Illegal.Immigration-memo-Dec.2017.pdf.

26 43 See Geneva Sands, CNN Politics (December 10, 2018), *ICE arrested 170*
27 *potential sponsors of unaccompanied migrant children*, available at
28 <https://www.cnn.com/2018/12/10/politics/ice-potential-sponsors-arrests/index.html>.

1 SEC. 224. (a) None of the funds provided by this Act ... may be used by
2 the Secretary of Homeland Security to place in detention, remove, refer
3 for a decision whether to initiate removal proceedings, or initiate removal
4 proceedings against a sponsor, potential sponsor, or member of a
5 household of a sponsor or potential sponsor of an unaccompanied alien
6 child ... based on information shared by the Secretary of Health and
7 Human Services.
8

9
10 Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2019, § 224(a), Pub.L. 116-6 (Feb. 15,
11 2019).⁴⁴
12

13 To date, ORR's published policy of sharing sponsors' fingerprint
14 information with ICE remains unchanged. ORR's policy contravenes federal
15 law, violates the Settlement's limited terms regarding the assessment of sponsors
16 set forth in Paragraph 17, discourages sponsors from coming forward, and very
17 likely contributes to the delay in releasing class members from Homestead to
18 sponsors under Paragraph 14 of the Settlement.
19

20 **5. Defendants have taken other steps inconsistent with the Settlement
21 that cause unnecessary delays in the release of minors from
22 Homestead.**
23
24

25 ⁴⁴ Section 224(b) provides exceptions if a background check of a sponsor,
26 potential sponsor, or member of a household of a sponsor or potential sponsor
27 reveals felonies involving child abuse, sexual violence, child pornography, or
child trafficking.
28

The Settlement provides: “Upon taking a minor into custody, [Defendants], or the licensed program in which the minor is placed, shall make and record the prompt and continuous efforts on its part toward family reunification and release of the minor pursuant to Paragraph 14 above. Such efforts at family reunification shall continue so long as the minor is in [Defendants’] custody.” Settlement ¶ 18.⁴⁵

Interviews with class members at Homestead appear to confirm that class members' length of detention is lengthened because Defendants are not making or recording prompt and continuous efforts to reunify minors with sponsors under Paragraph 14.⁴⁶

Defendants' failure to provide adequate case management at Homestead is another factor that impedes the prompt release of minors. Class members declare they are often unable to promptly and continuously access their social workers at

⁴⁵ It does not appear that Defendants require Homestead to record quantifiable data that would permit ORR, the Special Master, or class counsel to monitor Homestead's success or failure in making and recording efforts aimed at the prompt release of minors under Paragraph 14 or their placement in a licensed facility under Paragraphs 12.A.3 and 19. Ex. 5 NE Wang Report (Cover letter).

⁴⁶ See Declaration of D [REDACTED], Ex. 52 ¶¶ 1, 2, 4 (“My mother is in Maryland. She would like to take me. I want to be with my mother and I want them to let me go ... It’s taking forever. I don’t know why it’s taking so long.”); Declaration of N [REDACTED] Ex. 29 ¶¶ 11,12,14 (Class member separated from father, step-mother, and sister at the border and detained at Homestead for 140 days at the time her declaration was taken). See also Exhibit 3, Plaintiffs’ Excerpts of Declarations, at 2-14 for excerpts from numerous class member declarations regarding unreasonable delays in release from Homestead.

1 Homestead.⁴⁷ This testimony is confirmed by the deposition testimony of
2 Homestead staff.⁴⁸

3 ORR also delays release by requiring that “[t]he potential sponsor or
4 child’s family must provide the unaccompanied alien child’s birth certificate or a
5 legible copy of the child’s birth certificate.” ORR Rule 2.2.4 Proof of Child’s
6 Identity. Paragraphs 15 and 17 of the Settlement Agreement set forth what is
7 required for release from custody, neither of which requires a sponsor to produce
8 a birth certificate for the minor in custody.⁴⁹

9
10 These broad and vague criteria, coupled with ORR’s sharing of sponsor’s
11 fingerprints with ICE, required attendance at a presentation with one of ORR’s
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15 47 A|A|| is a fourteen-year-old native of Honduras who has been detained at
16 Homestead since December 3, 2018. He declared “I talk with my social worker
17 by a face call on a computer since she is not located here. I believe she is in
18 Texas someplace. Many kids do not have social workers located here. It would
19 be easier if I could talk to my social worker in person. Sometimes, there are
problems with the Internet and I have to cut my call short or not talk to her at all,
and have to return another time. This has happened to me twice already.”

20 Declaration of A|A||, Ex. 61 ¶ 5.

21 48 Ex. 10, [REDACTED] Depo., at 46:21–47:6, 48:6-7 (“Q: Have you ever been
22 advised by caseworkers at Homestead that they simply have too many children
23 to process or manage? A: Yes. Several times I have heard that, and they have
written that....[S]ome case managers and some lead case managers...would
24 voice that they felt overwhelmed.”).

25 49 ORR also requires that a minor’s potential sponsor “attend a presentation
26 with one of the LOPC [Legal Orientation Program for Custodians] providers
27 around the country.” ORR Rule 2.2.5. *See also* ORR Rule 2.4.1 (requires “the
sponsor’s attendance at a Legal Orientation Program for Custodians (LOPC)
presentation.”) Neither Paragraphs 15 nor 17 of the Settlement Agreement
require a sponsor to attend a Legal Orientation Program for Custodians
scheduled at ORR’s convenience.

1 Legal Orientation Program for Custodians, and demand for copies of minors'
2 birth certificates, are inconsistent with Settlement's terms which permit a
3 suitability assessment of sponsors that can be accomplished so that minors may
4 be reasonably promptly released to available sponsors under Paragraph 14.⁵⁰
5

6 **III. CONCLUSION**

7 At bottom, Defendants' policy and practice of detaining class members at
8 Homestead, a secure, unlicensed prison-like facility, for lengthy periods of time
9 violates the Settlement. As this Court held in its Order of July 24, 2015 [Doc. #
10 177], the Settlement requires that in any case in which the Defendants do not
11 release a minor pursuant to Paragraph 14, except as provided in Paragraphs 12 or
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22 50 Despite the limited nature of Defendants' suitability assessment under the
23 terms of the Settlement, ORR's policy permits denial of placement with a
24 sponsor based upon vague factors such as "[t]he linguistic and cultural
25 background of the child or youth and the sponsor," "[t]he sponsor's motivation
26 for wanting to sponsor the child or youth," "[t]he sponsor's strengths," and
27 "[t]he unaccompanied alien child's current functioning and strengths in relation
28 to any risk factors or special concerns ..." ORR Rule 2.4.1. These vague
standards almost insure that Defendants' release decisions will be *ad hoc* and
lacking in uniformity.

1 secure facility that is licensed by an appropriate state agency to care for
2 dependent children.” July 24, 2015, Order at 12.
3
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5 For all of the reasons stated above, Plaintiffs respectfully request that the
6 Court find that Plaintiffs have satisfied their burden of establishing Defendants’
7 substantial non-compliance with the Settlement, grant Plaintiffs’ motion to
8 enforce, and –
9

- 10 1. Order that ORR promptly make and record continuous efforts aimed at
11 the release of class members to available sponsors under Paragraph 14;
12
13 2. Order that, within 14 days of arrival to an influx facility, class
14 members must be released to a sponsor or transferred to a licensed
15 shelter in compliance with the *Flores* Settlement Agreement.
16
17 3. Order that Defendants comply with the Consolidated Appropriations
18 Act, 2019 §224(a), Pub.L. 116-6, and cease expending funds provided
19 by the Act or any other Act, to place in detention, remove, refer for a
20 decision whether to initiate removal proceedings against a sponsor,
21 potential sponsor, or member of a houseful of a sponsor or potential
22 sponsor of an unaccompanied child based on information about the
23 sponsor shared with ICE by the Secretary of Health and Human
24 Services;
25
26 4. Grant such other relief as Plaintiffs may seek and the Court deems just;
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28

1 5. Grant Plaintiffs their reasonable fees and costs incurred in bringing this
2 motion to enforce.

3 Dated: June 14, 2019

4 Respectfully submitted,

5 CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS &
6 CONSTITUTIONAL LAW
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9
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22 Neha Desai

23 U.C. DAVIS SCHOOL OF LAW
24 Holly Cooper

25
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28 _____
29 /s/ Peter Schey
30 Peter Schey
31 Attorneys for Plaintiffs

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Laura Diamond, declare and say as follows:

I am over the age of eighteen years of age and am a party to this action. I am employed in the County of Los Angeles, State of California. My business address is 256 S. Occidental Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90057, in said county and state.

On this date, June 28, 2019, I electronically filed the following document(s):

[REDACTED] CORRECTED POINTS AND AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO
ENFORCE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT [FILED UNDER SEAL PURSUANT TO ORDER OF THE
COURT DATED JUNE 25, 2019]

with the United States District Court, Central District of California by using the

CM/ECF system. Participants in the case who are registered CM/ECF users will be served by the CM/ECF system.

/s/Laura Diamond
Attorney for Plaintiffs